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No. 12

State Senate Committee in Secret Session Approves Compulsory Arbitration, Ban on Strikes and Picketing

Meeting in a secret, star chamber session, the Senate labor committee last Monday morning sent to the floor of the Senate with a "do pass" recommendation S. B. No. 1, by Senators Biggar and Fletcher, which provides for compulsory arbitration, and bans strikes and picket lines.

This bill was listed in the regular printed file for hearing, but the author, Senator Biggar, chairman of the committee, failed to call it up for discussion. In such circumstances, it is customary for action on a bill to be postponed until the author is ready for a public hearing. Instead of following the usual procedure, Senator Biggar waited until the committee was convened in star chamber session, with the public excluded, and then pushed the bill through to a "do pass" vote. Organized labor was given no opportunity to express its opposition to the bill in its amended form.

"Fear of Public Scrutiny"

Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur, of the California State Federation of Labor, described the action of the committee on S. B. 1 as a "typical demonstration of the committee's fear of public scrutiny of its activities." "The majority of this committee," he continued, "are nothing more than the hatchet men of reaction who, if left to continue their course unchecked, will do more to undermine American democracy than a thousand Hitlers."

Committee Uses Axe

The same star chamber session which voted out S. B. No. 1 killed the following bills in committee:

S. B. 621—Prohibiting the intrastate transportation of strike-breakers. The axe was applied to this bill after Ralph Taylor, representing the Farm Bureau Federation, claimed that it would interfere with farmers harvesting their crops.

S. B. 622—Establishing a minimum wage-and-hour law for California. Again Ralph Taylor shed tears for the "poor" farmer, although the author offered to exempt farmers with a payroll of \$2500 annually from the Act, and the reactionaries rushed to table the bill.

Railroad Brotherhood Bill Tabled

S. B. 234—Extending the full crew train law to two areas in California now exempted. Although this bill passed the Senate last year, the committee tabled the bill when a representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad expressed opposition.

S. B. 432—Proposing enactment of a State Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law.

Held over for future action was S. B. 316, which tightens the provisions of the Labor Code relating to surety bonds posted by labor contractors to insure payment of wages.

Salary Reimbursement

Only bill to meet with the committee's approval, apart from S. B. No. 1, was S. B. 808, which provides that wages or salaries lost by members of the State Apprenticeship Council as a consequence of serving on such council, up to a maximum of \$15 per meeting, shall be reimbursed them by the State.

Action on S. B. 644, eliminating the contract doctor evil from the Workmen's Compensation Act, was deferred for one week in order to permit the California State Federation of Labor to have briefs filed in favor of the bill by doctors representing the ethical practitioners.

On the Assembly side of the Legislature, S. B. 180,

the anti-sabotage bill, passed by an overwhelming majority and went back to the Senate for concurrence in amendments adopted by the Assembly. These were approved and the measure is now before the Governor for signing.

The chief amendments were the insertion of the word "maliciously" in the sections dealing with sabotage, and limiting the areas to 150 feet in which streets and highways abutting on defense properties may be closed.

Minimum Wage for Women

The Assembly labor and capital committee, meeting last Monday night, sent to the Assembly with a "do pass" vote A. B. 2571, by Assemblyman Dan Gallagher of San Francisco, establishing a \$20 minimum wage for women. Before sending the bill out, however, with a favorable recommendation, the committee adopted an amendment by Assemblyman Lyons which permits an employer to deduct charges for meals and supplies from the \$20 weekly wage. Only vote in committee against the amended bill came from Assemblyman Hastain of Imperial Valley.

Two bus loads of waitresses, led by Frances Hendricks of the San Francisco Waitresses' Union, were on hand for the committee hearing on the above-mentioned bill. John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation

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State Federation Calls Sacramento Conference

The California State Federation of Labor has called a conference for tomorrow (Saturday), in Sacramento, of all central labor council secretaries and editors of labor newspapers in California to consider sponsoring an initiative petition to provide for either reapportionment of the State Senate on the basis of population or for a unicameral Legislature.

The second objective of the meeting, according to Federation Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur, would be to take steps to arrest the development of the so-called "economy bloc" into an anti-labor bloc.

"Representation in the Senate today," he said, "is highly undemocratic, and lends itself to undue influence by special privilege. As long as more than one-half of the population of California is represented in the State Senate by only 3 senators, while 37 senators represent the balance of the State, it is possible for minority groups in the rural areas to exercise absolute veto power on every constructive and progressive measure for the welfare of our people. We intend to ask every progressive civic group in California to join with labor in correcting this indefensible situation."

In connection with the so-called "economy bloc," Vandeleur declared that it is highly apparent that there is no bona fide issue of economy in this session of the Legislature to warrant the continuation of such a bloc, and that consequently it was developing into an anti-labor bloc. "Under such circumstances," he said, "there are certain members of the 'economy bloc' who do not belong in it. In so far as proposing economies in the State government is concerned, the chief aim of the 'economy bloc' seems to be to eliminate appropriations for the enforcement of laws enacted to protect women and children and labor."

Green Attacks Anti-Labor Bills, Praises Defense Record of A.F.L. Unions

Assailing proposed anti-labor legislation, President William Green declared in an address before the Rotary Club in Philadelphia that the no-strike policy of the American Federation of Labor on national defense projects "has been carried out by its affiliated unions to the extent of more than 99 per cent."

"I cannot recall any time in the 60-year history of the American Federation of Labor, during war or peace," said Green, "when a smaller percentage of the membership of the American Federation of Labor has been out on strike during a period comparable to the past few months."

Pledges Co-operation

Praising the fine record of the new National Defense Mediation Board, he added:

"The American Federation of Labor will co-operate fully with this Board, with the Government, and with all agencies created for the purpose of promoting industrial peace through mediation, conciliation and arbitration. We will supplement this action by repeatedly appealing to the membership of the American Federation of Labor to give constant service; to avoid interruption of production in defense industries, and to respond to the needs of the Government and of our country in the fullest and most complete way."

"The moral and administrative power of the American Federation of Labor will be exercised in all the efforts which are put forth to realize this noble objective. But as free men who place immeasurable value upon the priceless benefits of freedom, liberty and justice, we shall jealously guard our common heritage and refuse to accept or approve anti-labor, anti-strike and compulsory service legislation. We shall resist such legislation with all the power, influence and resources at our command. We know that liberty and freedom, once lost through legislation or otherwise, are not easily regained."

Preserve Liberty and Freedom

"In making America great and in the construction of an impregnable defense of America and its institutions, we must at the same time defend, protect and preserve American democracy, liberty and freedom. It would seem contradictory indeed if through the execution of an enlightened foreign policy we oppose totalitarianism and dictatorship abroad, while at the same time we endeavor to impose a form of involuntary servitude and compulsory service through the enactment of so-called anti-strike measures at home."

In defending the A.F.L. record in the national defense program, Mr. Green said:

"The chief charge made against labor today is that it is causing delay in the execution of the nation's defense policies by resorting to strikes."

Facts in Evidence

"Speaking for the American Federation of Labor—and for the American Federation of Labor only—I deny the charge. I assert it is unjustifiable for it does not square with the facts. The American Federation of Labor has done everything in its power to promote and expedite national defense production and the record shows it has succeeded far beyond expectations."

"Behold the picture! All can see for themselves. In almost every State huge new army cantonments have been constructed, most of them on schedule or

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Legislative Measures Of Interest to Labor

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of Labor, supported the arguments of the waitresses for the bill. Only opposition came from C. T. Blanck, of the telephone company, who asserted the minimum wage was too high for rural areas.

Action on A. B. 1945, by Assemblyman Burkhalter and others, proposing that 30 per cent of the men employed on contracts let by political subdivisions be 45 years of age or over, was postponed for one week in order to permit amendment of the bill.

Pharmacists' Working Hours

Vote on A. B. 2577, introduced by Assemblyman Cronin, and sponsored by the Pharmacists' Union, reducing working hours from nine to eight per day, and establishing a six-day, forty-eight-hour week, was delayed until the next meeting, on April 21, due to the absence of committee members.

In the debate on the bill, Assemblyman Watson, of Orange County, attempted to justify working hours of from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m. for pharmacists in small towns. John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, retorted that it was precisely such pharmacists who needed the protection of the bill. Assemblyman Hastain, of Imperial County, objected to the bill because he claimed that the provision establishing a one-hour period for lunch would bar pharmacists from attending service club luncheons.

"Hot Cargo" and Secondary Boycott

With the Assembly busy considering the budget, no action on S. B. 877, the so-called "hot cargo" and secondary boycott, had been taken up to Wednesday. Both C. J. Haggerty, president, and Edward D. Vandaleur, secretary, of the State Federation of Labor, stressed the importance of unions writing, wiring and personally contacting the assemblymen from their districts in opposition to this bill (S. B. 877). Letters should also be sent to Governor Olson, they said, urging him to veto the bill, in case it passes the Assembly. The bill, as amended, is worse than the original bill passed by the Senate. In its present form it requires an employer to render assistance to another employer engaged in a labor dispute while at the same time making unlawful any attempt by unions to help each other.

Bond for Employment Agencies

The Assembly committee on judiciary codes last week gave a "do pass" recommendation to A. B. 508, introduced by Assemblyman Cronin, and supported by the State Federation of Labor, which imposed the requirement of a \$2000 surety bond upon all private employment agencies.

Killed on the floor of the Assembly, with the assistance of the Federation, was S. B. 318, which representatives of Beauticians' unions objected to be-

cause it penalized working beauticians for the benefit of beauty schools.

Testifying before the Assembly committee on unemployment Tuesday of last week on the provisions of A. B. 560, introduced by Assemblyman Desmond of Sacramento, Clarence A. Linn, regional attorney for the Social Security Board, told the committee that "there was nothing necessary or desirable in the bill" in so far as the Social Security Board was concerned. He pointed out that the bill contained twenty-two pages of provisions designed to protect "merit rating" for the employers but failed to contain a single clause or sentence widening the benefits.

Referring to the new definition of agricultural labor which the large factory-farms in California are trying to write into the Unemployment Insurance Act, Mr. Linn asserted that estimates by the Commission indicated that 100,000 workers now covered by the Act would be excluded from benefits under the new definition.

Penalizing the Workers

As an example of the undesirable features of the bill, he pointed to the section which would require hearings on unemployment insurance claims to be conducted according to the rules of evidence of a superior court. "This bill proposes to reduce benefits so that the most the worker can get would be \$410. If, in order to establish his claim, he must be bound by the rules of evidence of a superior court, it means he must hire an attorney. What kind of legal service can he afford in such a situation?" Mr. Linn asked.

Charles J. Janigian, attorney for the California State Federation, took the bill apart section by section, showing committee members its unfavorable effect upon labor. He attacked the clauses which penalized a worker 15 months' benefits for voluntarily leaving his job to better himself. "The effect of this provision is to tie a worker to his job at the will of the employer even more securely than some of the dictatorial nations do," he said.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, joined in the argument against the bill. He asserted that it was a great responsibility to deprive 100,000 workers of unemployment insurance, and pointed out that the social and economic effects of such an action would be most unwholesome.

MUNICIPAL CARMEN

A meeting with the negotiating committee of carmen employed on the Municipal Railway, on their request for an increased wage and improvement in working conditions, has been arranged by Utilities Manager Cahill for next Wednesday, April 23. President William McRobbie of the union recently met with Mayor Rossi and Manager Cahill to further discuss the proposals, and for the coming meeting a request has been made for a report on the general subject by William Scott, manager of the municipal railway system.

TODAY

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Local Machinists' Strike Before Mediation Board

The strike of Machinists' Local No. 68 of San Francisco, which began on Monday, April 4, was certified to the National Mediation Board by the U. S. Secretary of Labor early this week. The procedure was in accord with provisions of the order which established the Mediation Board, and followed efforts of the Labor Department conciliator to bring about an adjustment of the controversy.

Word came from Washington on Wednesday that the Board had summoned representatives of fifty San Francisco firms and the Machinists' Union to a conference to be held next Tuesday, when an effort will be made to bring about an agreement. Work in connection with the national defense program has been contracted for by certain of the plants whose workers answered the strike call, hence the Board is empowered to act in the premises.

E. F. Dillon, business agent of the Union, declared: "Lodge 68 never requested intervention by any agency because by our grand lodge constitution and law we are committed to the policy of settling disputes and controversies through negotiation with employers.

"However, the merits of our case will stand the light of day and scrutiny of any impartial tribunal. We are prepared to submit our case on those grounds."

The majority of the affected plants are members of the California Metal Trades Association. Employer spokesmen said they had sought federal intervention "reluctantly and because of the importance of their defense contracts." They stated that the union demands for Saturday work had been a stumbling-block in the negotiations and further that the plants "have some contracts on a cost-plus basis, and the Government has informed us they could not reimburse us for double-time the union is demanding for Saturday work."

A.F.L. Union Upheld

Allegations by the C.I.O. Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee that American Federation of Labor unions in five International Harvester plants were company dominated were dismissed, at Chicago, last week by I. S. Dorfman, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Dorfman's ruling came after a hearing on C.I.O. charges that A.F.L. unions in the Harvester McCormick and West Pullman plants in Chicago and at Rock Falls, East Moline, and Rock Island, Ill., had been fostered by and were under domination of the company. It was reported the ruling might be appealed.

Labor in National Defense

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ahead of schedule. New airports, new naval stations, new munitions plants, new factories have sprung up by the hundreds, most of them on schedule or ahead of schedule. In every seaport along our coasts, warships of all kinds are being constructed in navy yards and in private shipyards—most of them on schedule or ahead of schedule.

"How was all this accomplished? By magic? By some superman wearing an army or navy uniform? Not a bit of it. It was accomplished by the sweat, the untiring skill, the willing sacrifice and the loyal devotion of millions of men in overalls, American workers who are members of the American Federation of Labor and are proud of it.

"I am proud of them and their leaders. I think they deserve the everlasting thanks of the American people and the American Government."

A REVELATION

Sambo—You sure should have heard de new pastah pray. Rastas—Was he fervent? Sambo—Fervent! Why, brudder, he done ask de Lawd for things none of us ever knew he had.

Hearings Resumed on Deportation of Bridges

Deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges were resumed Tuesday morning, with Harry Rushmore as a prominent witness, following the week's recess taken to permit Bridges to attend the convention of his organization in Los Angeles.

Rushmore was formerly on the staff of the "Daily Worker," New York, and according to his testimony lost his position when he refused to write a review of the movie version of "Gone with the Wind" that would conform with the ideas of the paper's managers who, according to Rushmore, wanted to build its race prejudice and class struggle features. In his testimony he declared Bridges to be a "sacred cow" to the staffs of communist newspapers, explaining the term to mean that one so designated was to have favorable treatment in articles concerning such person.

Favor and Disfavor

He stated that certain nationally prominent people, mentioned by name, had been thus favored at various times and that they had been in disfavor at other times. Mentioned as "communist front" organizations and as having been unduly favored, in his observations and experience in communist newspaper employment, were the American League Against War and Fascism, International Labor Defense, Lawyers' Guild, American Student Union, Friends of the Soviet Union, National Student League, Consumers' Union, and Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. His testimony did not directly connect Bridges as being a member of the Communist party.

Two witnesses at the hearing on Wednesday placed Bridges at what they stated were Communist party meetings in 1934—at a state convention in Fresno and a top section meeting in Los Angeles. Both meetings, the witnesses said, were closed to all but party members, and the Fresno meeting was attended by a representative of the Moscow comintern.

Place Bridges at Meetings

The witness whose testimony placed Bridges at the Fresno meeting was Sam Diner, said to be a one-time business agent of the I.L.G.W.U. in San Francisco and at present a San Rafael merchant. Thomas Laurence testified he saw Bridges at a communist top section meeting in Laurence's Los Angeles apartment during the 1934 maritime strike. He said he was attending a unit meeting upstairs, but peeked through a window "out of curiosity" to see Bridges in a huddle with Lawrence Ross, Meyer Balin and others whom he identified as party members.

Cross-examination developed that Diner and his union had come to a parting of the ways over charges of bribery or graft which David Dubinsky, head of the I.L.G.W.U., ordered filed against him. Diner declared that the entire matter was personal and did not concern the union, but that he was found guilty of conduct unbecoming a union officer. He stated that he had borrowed \$50 from an old friend, a clothing manufacturer, to contribute to the cause of Sam Darcy, in his fight against false registration, and that the check had been traced to him by another man, the latter reporting the same to Dubinsky.

LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Collection of \$68,395 in unpaid wages during March is reported by H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner. This is the largest amount for any one month during the past 7 years. Contributing to this record was the payment of \$14,000 to the State Labor Commissioner in behalf of former employees of the Golden Gate Turf Club. During March the Labor Commissioner received 2497 complaints of labor law violations. Criminal prosecutions were instituted against 97 labor law violators and 32 civil suits were filed to recover unpaid wages. Deputy Labor Commissioners made 453 inspections of places of employment during March.

FRUIT PACKING PLANTS CHECK

Wesley Ash, western director of the federal wage-hour division, announces the start of an inspection of California's fresh fruit and vegetable packing plants to see that all are complying with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

BARS DEFENSE STRIKES

The Building and Construction Trades Council of Westchester County, N. Y., with a membership of 10,000 in seventy A.F.L. unions, has announced that it will not sanction strikes on any projects in the county involving national defense.

JEWELRY WORKERS WIN VOTE

The International Jewelry Workers' Union (A.F.L.) has won an overwhelming victory for the union as collective bargaining agent to represent the employees of the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., in an election sponsored by the N.L.R.B. There were 1903 votes cast for the local and only 391 against it.

Furuseth Statue Site

The Legislature has approved a resolution requesting the State Board of Harbor Commissioners to provide a site for the Andrew Furuseth memorial in the area in front of the Ferry building, San Francisco. The statue was made available by the contributions of seamen, to whose welfare the "Grand Old Man of the Sea" and union labor pioneer devoted himself for a lifetime.

Steel Industry Grants Pay Boost to Thousands

The biggest steel producer in the nation, United States Steel Corporation, and the Bethlehem Steel Company both announced 10 cents an hour wage increases Monday, affecting about 330,000 workers. Republic Steel, third largest producer, announced the same increase to apply to more than 50,000 of its employees, as did Youngstown Steel and Tube for its force of 26,000.

It was estimated that the increase for 240,000 employees of United States Steel would add \$54,000,000 a year to the payrolls and that \$18,700,000 would be added for 90,000 at Bethlehem plants. Each worker will get an increase of about \$4 a week, dating from April 1.

Compromise Made

Representatives of United States Steel and the C.I.O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee announced signing of a new contract replacing an agreement signed in 1937. The agreement provides: changes in grievance machinery, changes in computation of seniority, a five-day consecutive work week, and other concessions, but the union lost its demand for recognition as exclusive bargaining agent and for a check-off of union dues on payrolls.

Defense Effort Leaders Oppose Ban on Strikes

Legislation to curb strikes is unwise and unnecessary, two leaders in the labor phase of the national defense program told the House military affairs committee.

Promotion of co-operation between management and labor is the advisable course, Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, and William H. Davis, vice-chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, testified.

Production Little Affected

Hillman emphatically declared that only the recently settled strike at the Allis-Chalmers Milwaukee plant had affected defense production. The stoppage of work in the bituminous coal mines has had no effect upon such production, he explained, because of an already existing surplus of coal above ground. In the Ford strike, he added, union men working on defense orders had offered to continue at their benches during the stoppage. "Never in the history of the country," he said, "have there been so few strikes as at this time."

The statement was made in response to an assertion by Representative May, chairman, that the committee was worried over the strike situation.

Strike Ban Opposed

Laws to prohibit strikes were opposed by Davis on the theory that they would make slaves of working men. "There is no use in America producing defense materials," said the vice-chairman of the Mediation Board, "if it is a nation of slaves. History has shown," he continued, "that any military establishment that has to depend on slaves to produce its defense materials is inevitably destroyed." To tell a man that he could not strike, he said, is to tell him that "you must work against your will."

Strike Causes Apparent

In response to questions about the causes of current defense strikes, Davis said that so far as he had seen in his own work, there were no subversive elements in defense strikes, but that, on the other hand, the causes had been "as plain as the nose on your face."

Davis declared that the industrialists in America must "accept and recognize, without reservation, the spirit of the National Labor Relations Act and the benefits of collective bargaining. On the other hand," he added, "labor, having this law, owes an equally great responsibility to the opinion of mankind. The labor unions ought to fight it out before the Labor Board, using their legal means, and not use force."

RETORT FOR THE LADIES

"The wife who drives from the back seat of the car," declares a courageous man, "isn't a bit worse than the husband who cooks from the dining room table."

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Wages and Production Cost

Labor has frequently pointed out that wage bills in most industries are just a fraction of production costs and that pay increases cause only a negligible rise in total costs.

Last week, the American Federation of Labor published up-to-date figures, obtained from official government sources, confirming this view. It pointed out that in some industries, such as petroleum refining and blast furnaces, wages are merely 5 per cent of aggregate expenses.

In 75 of the most important defense and related industries, payrolls take only 15 per cent of total outgo, the Federation declared. In other words, if pay rates in these corporations were boosted 10 per cent, the net increase in the cost of the product would be only 1½ per cent.

"This shows that increased wages entail relatively small drains on the incomes of the majority of industries," President William Green emphasized.

Even more significant is the fact that many industries bear no part of the wage rises, Green said. They have defense contracts under which they can shift such extra outlays to Uncle Sam.

Actually, most of the war industries could afford to pay workers adequately out of earnings alone, he maintained. Business profit reports received by the A.F.L. gave graphic proof that he is right.

The National City Bank of New York showed earnings of 62 leading steel and iron corporations in 1940 jumped 98.8 per cent over 1939.

Another survey revealed that 230 major companies, producing iron, steel, metal products, machinery and construction equipment, boosted their profits in 1940 by 70 per cent above 1939—and that was after payment of all higher income and excess profits taxes.

These figures, the Federation insists, offer convincing evidence that industry can, without question, pay out a higher share of its earnings to workers.

Aid for Small Business

U. S. Senator James M. Mead of New York has written to President Roosevelt outlining, in some detail, reasons for the prompt consideration and approval of legislation to provide a decentralized method of extending credit and capital to smaller business concerns. The Senator laid particular stress on his own bill—S. 877—which would liberalize the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to make industrial loans and to make commitments to local banks on such loans.

Mead pointed out that, at present, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks is so restricted that they are not permitted to utilize their facilities to a full extent in financing the defense program.

The Senator wrote that he is "convinced that there is an amazingly large number of smaller concerns which now struggle in a credit twilight zone where

their demands cannot be adequately met by any existing private or public lending agency."

He ended by saying, "I believe that the passage of my bill would not only assist materially in financing the defense program, but would provide permanent decentralized credit machinery, which could be utilized whenever credit is not available to small and medium-sized business concerns through regular banking channels or through existing Federal agencies."

All Say the Same

Many "liberals," even now, argue the Russian dictatorship's primary aim is to help the masses. That's what all the dictators say, fascist as well as communist.

All are equally vociferous in their assertion they seek only the masses' welfare. But all trample ruthlessly on the masses to enforce their will. They depend on naked, brutal force. Violence is their god.

Wherever there is unrestrained authority, there is tyranny.

The American Federation of Labor knows the danger of dictatorship, of any kind. Hence the unremitting opposition of American workers to communist dictatorship.

They realize if there are dictators, there is "bondage to authority or creed." This creed may be either economic or religious. And where there is bondage, there is force to maintain it.

Roosevelt Speaks for Jobless

President Roosevelt, designating May 4 "National Employment Sunday" and the week following "National Employment Week," consecrated to providing employment for the jobless, asked that special efforts be made to provide jobs for persons over 40 years of age.

"I urge all churches, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, veterans' organizations, industry, labor, public-spirited citizens, radio and press through the United States to observe that week as 'National Employment Week' to the end that interest in the welfare of all those not now working, and especially the worker over 40, may be stimulated and employment extended to them," the President's proclamation said.

"We know from available facts that men and women in middle life possess abilities and skills which fit them for employment in nearly every line of work and that they have a definite contribution to make at this time of increasing shortages of experienced workers," he asserted.

Job Registration Encouraging

A widespread and highly encouraging response in almost all parts of the country to the national defense labor registration program now being conducted by the United States Employment Service and its affiliated State Services is announced by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. Many individuals who are skilled in the defense occupations most urgently needed are registering with state employment offices for the first time, he said, adding also that both employers and workers are co-operating whole-heartedly. State employment offices report increased orders in inquiries from employers as the result of Director-General Knudsen's letter to defense contractors urging full utilization of the employment offices in recruiting workers. At the same time, representatives of labor throughout the country have seconded the appeal to workers to register issued by William Green and other national labor leaders.

Complete information is not yet available, but early scattered reports indicate a sharp increase in the number of workers registered at state employment offices, particularly in large metropolitan centers. In many areas, registrations during the first week of the program, March 17-22, were as much as 35 per cent higher than the week before, with an even more striking increase in certain industrial cities.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

The people of the United States are urged to cultivate the "sheer love of life and the spontaneous expressiveness" of the Latin-American temperament, in an article appearing in the April issue of "Recreation" magazine.

Writing on "Music's Good Neighborliness in the Americas," A. D. Zanzig, music director of the National Recreation Association, declares that these aspects of the "South American way" are not for restaurants, theaters, dance halls, or amorous romances alone. "They arise," he says, "also between parents and their children, and among the old, and in homes, fields and all the other places of normal everyday living."

"In music they are best represented in the small group gathered about a guitar player or two—not so well by the large group aroused and managed by a song leader. There is a maximum of what can be called 'inner propulsion' in the typical Latin-American singing."

"There is," continues Mr. Zanzig, "a very large variety of songs and other music and dances reflecting various racial traits and many different loves and faiths and other aspects of the life of these peoples. We all have a long way to go to know these distant neighbors of ours better, and there is still very little musical material available here for us to go on."

* * *

In Houston, Texas, Mr. Zanzig points out, Mexican fiesta celebrations are held on city playgrounds, and the Christmas season is especially rich in folk festivals in which the folk dances have a large part. In Los Angeles, Latin-American music and dances are a live part of the community culture and are apparent throughout the whole city recreation program wherever music and dancing have a place.

To provide North Americans with a better knowledge of Latin-American and other folk songs, Zanzig has produced a collection of 120 songs and choruses entitled "Singing America." This contains fourteen folk songs of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Puerto Rico. There are four such songs from Canada, and thirty-five distinctively U. S. songs, and nearly as many folk songs gathered from American people of more recent European ancestry. Twenty-three of the folk songs have been recorded by the Victor Company.

* * *

Current increases in wholesale coffee prices are not warranted in view of the existing supply situation and the lines of action possible under the terms of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, Miss Harriet Elliott, Consumer Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission, recently declared. She pointed out that existing stocks of coffee in the United States are almost double those of a year ago, and that the loss of European markets has resulted in large surplus stocks in producing countries.

Referring to the provisions of the Coffee Agreement, which permit an increase up to 5 per cent over the basic quota as well as an unlimited increase in case of "imminent shortage of coffee in the United States market in relation to its requirements," Miss Elliott said: "There are sufficient powers available to the Government to assure consumers of adequate supplies of coffee at reasonable prices, and I am prepared to recommend the use of these powers for this purpose if necessary."

HEAVY LIFTING BY WOMEN

Due to the fact that greater vigilance is necessary to prevent hazards to women's health from lifting heavy weights, because of their having become newly employed in certain industries, the women's bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has issued "Special Bulletin No. 2—Lifting Heavy Weights in Defense Industries." The publication tells why such lifting is dangerous, how the hazards can be overcome and the type of State regulation that is most effective.

FACING THE FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Congressmen are getting a lot of mail these days about strikes. One of them was telling us about it the other day. He was quite disturbed. He said he was a friend of labor. He said he was going to remain a friend of labor. But he was more than a little worried about some of his brother congressmen. He feared their loyalty to labor might be wavering because of the letters they were receiving. These letters came from the voters back home. They were down on strikes and they were down on labor.

Now our friend the congressman had a bright idea. "Why don't you fellows start writing letters to your congressman?" he asked. "The workers are voters, too, and the Members of Congress realize it. But they haven't heard from you. Why don't you tell your congressman the workers' side of the case?"

Letter to Congressman

Well, the truth is we don't have a congressman. We wish we did. But we live in the District of Columbia where the so-called sovereign citizens—650,000 of them—don't have a vote and don't have a congressman. So at first we regretfully passed our friend's bid. Then we got to thinking it over and we decided not to let a little thing like not having a congressman stop us from writing a letter to him. We figured that if we did write a letter, even to an imaginary congressman, we might start something that our friends in the labor movement might follow up. So here goes:

My Dear Congressman:—How are you? I haven't heard from you in a long time, ever since I helped to elect you last November. My name is Joe Blank, remember? I served on the labor committee that rolled up a 90 per cent vote for you in the west side factory district. You told us you were labor's friend, remember? I believed you then, but I'm beginning to wonder a little now.

The Same Speech

I'll tell you why. You made a speech the other day that sounded very patriotic—at least the part of it I read in the paper. The papers print a lot of your speeches lately. Almost every day. And it's all on the same subject. In fact, it sounds like the same speech. It's all about guys like me, working guys. You say we mustn't strike. You say anybody who strikes on a defense project ought to be shot at sunrise.

Well, congressman, I'm against strikes, too. I always have been. That doesn't mean I haven't been in strikes. Sure I have. Five or six of them during the twenty years I've been working at my trade. And I fought hard, too. It looked like we got licked a couple of times but in the end we always won out. Because we've got a bunch of right guys in our union and we stuck together and we refused to be licked. Let me tell you something, congressman, we're not going to get licked now either.

No Humor in Strikes

Sure I'm against strikes. So is every other working man. Do you think a guy like me, with never more than a few dollars in the bank and with a family to support, likes to lay down his tools and walk out and miss the weekly pay envelope and have to tell the missus and the kids to cut down on the spending, even for food? Do you think that's fun? Do you think I and the others in my union would vote to strike unless we could see no other way out?

Now don't start telling me these are no ordinary times. I know all about the emergency. I am for the defense program 100 per cent. So is my union. So is the American Federation of Labor to which my union belongs.

We are the guys that are building the defense program. You can't tell us anything about it that we don't already know. We're the ones who are doing the work. And we're glad of the chance. We're getting good pay and we're getting overtime and we

want to keep on working. We want to do it not only because there is good money in it for us but because we want to see Great Britain lick Hitler and we want to get ready for that guy in case he licks the British so we can give him a taste of our own medicine. We don't want strikes. We ain't that dumb. And we're not having any strikes!

Place the Blame

Put that in your pipe, congressman. I said our union and the other unions in the A.F.L. are not having any strikes. Read the papers for yourself. How many of these strikes which are splashed all over Page One are A.F.L. strikes? I looked over the whole list this morning and I couldn't find one that amounted to a hill of beans.

Why don't you guys in Congress use your heads and show some sense? Why don't you stop denouncing labor in general and place the blame where it belongs? Why don't you put those Commies so-and-sos in the C.I.O. on the spot where they belong? They're the ones who are responsible for these strikes and they will keep on striking until and unless you put the finger on them, instead of shielding them. They are trying to hide behind the skirts of the millions of decent, hard-working, loyal American workers and as long as you just raise hell with labor in general these trouble-making, no-good rats will be able to get away with their stuff. Why don't you show some guts and run the rats out?

But don't start talking about prohibiting strikes of any kind because that's where I and the rest of my bunch come in. If our bosses knew we couldn't strike no matter what happened we'd lose everything our union fought for and gained in the last 60 years. As long as this is a free country, we workers will not do any goose-step.

That's all for now, congressman. See you on Election Day. Sincerely yours,

JOE BLANK.

"Possibly Other Regions"

Testifying before the Senate defense investigating committee last Tuesday, Secretary of War Stimson was quoted in news dispatches as follows:

"Furthermore, our forces must be prepared for the possibilities of war in many and varied terrains, it being quite uncertain in what part of North or South or Central America, or even possibly other regions it ultimately may be necessary to use them in the defense of this country and its possessions."

When Comes the Reckoning?

The government debt of the United States stood last Saturday at about \$70,000,000,000—about \$480 for each man, woman and child in the nation. The figure included the obligations of federal, state and local governments, and reflected the recent pace of defense spending which has been rushing along at the rate of from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a day.

The Census Bureau made public an analysis of the nation's obligations, showing that while state and local debts have decreased in the last 8 years in terms of population and national income, the federal debt was skyrocketed to the highest levels in history.

The federal debt on April 10 was \$47,167,656,878, and increasing every day toward the new limit of \$65,000,000,000.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1940, the Census Bureau made a comparison of the three divisions of public debt. The federal debt then was \$42,588,651,757, the state debt was \$3,505,000,000 and the local government share was \$16,720,000,000.

U. S. SAVINGS STAMPS

New postal savings stamps proclaiming "America on Guard" and picturing "The Minute Man" statue at Concord, Mass., will go on sale at 16,000 postoffices May 1 in a first step in the new defense bond sale program.

Propaganda for Democracy

By RUTH TAYLOR

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Miss Ruth Taylor, whose name appears as the author of the following article, was long associated in writing with the late Dr. Charles Stelze, whose writings had for years appeared in the labor press. Announcement has been made that Miss Taylor will from time to time furnish articles along the same general line of those written by Dr. Stelze.]

When we think of propaganda, we think of an attempt to conceal the facts, to foist an idea upon an unsuspecting public—to "put across" something. The word has been distorted far beyond its original meaning. It has been made the mask for the spreading of subversive ideas, for the stirring up of hatreds, and the breaking down of morale. Originally, "propaganda" was the name of an organization for the education of missionaries—men whose life work it was to spread the faith, to diffuse the darkness of ignorance with the light of truth.

Organized labor was the first group in this country to fully recognize the false propaganda of both reactionary and radical groups for exactly what it is—an attempt at the domination of the many by the few, of the exploitation of the majority for the benefit of a highly organized minority—and it has consistently lifted its voice to denounce subversive propaganda against democracy.

But now we need to take the next step—to put on a real campaign of propaganda—propaganda in its truest sense—a spreading of the light of truth. Propaganda for democracy is a task for the individual. Whatever success the comparatively small numbers of "fifth columnists," the small groups of communists and nazi adherents have had stems from the fact that each is an active propagandist. Those of us who believe in democracy should learn a lesson from them, and at all times and upon all occasions actively defend and live up to our beliefs.

This does not mean a servile acquiescence to even an elected authority. Criticism of government is justifiable, and indeed desirable, when there is sincere difference of opinion regarding public questions. It is this freedom enjoyed by the opposition which saves our country from the attacks of alien forces and influence. The promoters of communism, nazism and fascism must constantly have their tongues in their cheeks while they take advantage of the privilege to say pretty nearly what they please against our form of government, in order to bring about a governmental system which would deny them this very privilege.

The American form of government is not only the last stand of democracy, but the last stand of organized labor—the last stand for freedom for the individual. Democracy can be—is—a thing to be proud of—a thing to work for—if need be, die for. And the fight for it calls for a strong propaganda campaign.

The workingmen of America can put across this campaign—it isn't a job in which money counts; it's a job for each individual man or woman who believes in it. Just be as proud of American democracy as the exponents of subversive theories are of nazism, fascism or communism—and talk it! Never let this country be run down without defending it. If you are sold on democracy, sell it to others. Be a one-man propaganda committee.

FAVORS HEALTH INSURANCE

Medical insurance sponsored by the federal government could provide adequate health care for everyone in the United States with little or no increase in the nation's doctor bill, Dr. Louis S. Reed, senior economic analyst of the U. S. Public Health Service, declared in a recent address. He said that the approximately \$2,500,000,000 now spent for medical care by the people as private individuals if expended "in the form of insurance contributions, supplemented to a modest extent by government contributions, could—providing we organized our health services—assure the provision of adequate care to the whole populations."

Wow! \$10-a-Week Tax? Revenue Bill in Making

"Please Remit" looms as the next stronghold to be taken by the embattled forces of idle conversation, "sic 'em" letters to the editor, and amateur military experts. Notwithstanding the recent Easter demand, Uncle Sam's financial Houdinis are seeking rabbits in his hat. The income tax bill for 1942 is in the making, and your Uncle is going to say—no bunnies being immediately in sight—that the pocketbooks of his nephews and nieces must exhibit the same enthusiasm as that displayed in letters and telegrams to congressmen on behalf of world freedom and democracy. Following is a summary of two recent dispatches from Washington on the subject:

Pay-and-Save Discussed

Fiscal officials are re-examining money-raising plans regarded in other years as fantastic. With defense costs rising at the rate of from twenty million to more than fifty million dollars a day, exclusive of aid to Britain, numerous heavy tax plans are being discussed.

Among them is a combination income tax and forced savings plan, somewhat similar to the 50 per cent income tax and savings plan as proposed for England in Parliament last week.

Here's how the plan would work: Suppose an employee earns \$50 a week. From his weekly pay envelope, the Government would take \$10. Half would be a gross income tax. In return for the other \$5 the worker would receive a \$5 bond maturing in 10 years. Advocates said the plan would stabilize consumer purchasing power in the post-war depression.

Enter, the Sales Tax

Chairman Doughton of the House ways and means committee was reported last Monday as saying that he was not ruling out proposals for inclusion of sales and gross salary taxes in the 1941 revenue bill, although he added that he did not wish to imply that either levy was "proper."

Talking to newspaper men, Doughton said: "I hope we won't have to resort to a sales tax, but I won't mark off anything. We're in great emergency now and we have to raise a great amount of money."

Doughton, who represents a North Carolina district, was a leader of the opposition to a sales tax measure which the House defeated several years ago. He was further reported in the above-noted interview as expressing the belief that a "considerable part" of the 1941 revenue would be raised by income and excise taxes.

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REFUSED DEFERMENT

Ellison D. Smith, Jr., son of the South Carolina U. S. Senator, was refused deferment in selective service this week even though twelve Senators supported his contention that he was indispensable as a Senate agriculture committee clerk. Draft Board Chairman Davis G. Arnold said Smith asked to be placed in Class 2 due to his work on the committee of which his father is chairman.

Quinn Re-elected in Oakland

In the Oakland city election held last Tuesday, James H. Quinn, well known editor of the "East Bay Labor Journal," and president of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, was re-elected a member of the City Council. Quinn defeated his opponent, Charles R. Becker, by more than 2 to 1, his vote being 34,680 against Becker's 16,558. Oakland firemen lost their proposal for a 72-hour week by 3000 votes.

Welfare Commission to Hold Wage-Hour Hearing

The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California announces that it will hold a hearing—to which all persons interested are invited—in Polk hall of the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, on April 30, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making, rescinding, amending or altering orders in relation to minimum wages, maximum hours and standard conditions of labor for women and minors employed in the following occupations:

Canning, preserving, and freezing of fruits and vegetables; canning, preserving, processing, freezing, and handling of sea foods; wholesale and retail trade; laundry, dry cleaning, and dyeing; handling after harvest (including packing, sorting, cutting, and drying) of farm products, fruits, vegetables, nuts, poultry and eggs; clerical, professional and technical offices; manufacturing and repairing; public housekeeping (to include hotels and other places offering rooms to the public, places where food and drink are served for consumption on the premises, hospitals, institutions, apartment houses, and the care and servicing of office buildings); personal service (occupations to include beauty and barber shops, masseurs, pedicurists and similar occupations); amusement and recreation (theaters, skating rinks, athletic contests, and other places of amusement); motion picture production; domestic service.

The hearing is held in accordance with provisions of Chapter 90 of the 1937 Statutes of California. Further information may be had from the offices of the Commission in the State Building, Civic Center.

ON CREDIT

Motorist: "I've had it a whole year and I haven't paid a cent of repairs or upkeep on my car since I bought it."

Friend: "Yes, so the man at the service station tells me."

More than \$10,000,000 in wages and material costs has been brought to San Francisco through the low-rent housing program, according to a statement by the local Housing Authority.

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No Compulsory Arbitration

By SENATOR JOHN F. SHELLEY

The current strike wave sweeping the country has called forth many legislative proposals for compulsory arbitration, or even for the outright prohibition of strikes, especially in the defense industries. Three such bills are before the California legislature.

S. B. 1 would set up a new State Labor Relations Department, to hold hearings and make recommendations in all industrial disputes. It provides that no strikes would be permitted in the period while hearings are being held and before a decision is reached. No time limit is set for this period, which may be followed in case of disagreement by arbitration.

A. B. 65 goes much further, in banning strikes during a long period of hearing and mediation, extending over three months—to be followed by compulsory arbitration!

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 26 would require the registration of all labor organizations as corporations, provide reference of any dispute to conciliation at the request of either party, and prohibit strikes while a decision is pending.

The effect intended by all three of these bills is to delay and postpone a strike movement to death, or else to prohibit strikes outright, on the plea of a defense emergency.

Their sponsors should take a more careful view of the strike picture today. Where are these strikes that demand such harsh new laws? What companies and industries do they affect?

They would find that labor is now fighting back in the large open shop industries that have flouted the rights of labor for years, violated our federal labor law and defied the agencies enforcing them: companies like Bethlehem Steel, Ford, and those of the aircraft industry.

That stable labor relations are needed in these industries is apparent to everyone. But such relations can only come when labor's rights are clearly recognized and unfair practices prohibited.

A few days ago President Roosevelt issued a very strong statement opposing any new drastic legislation by Congress to outlaw strikes. What is true on a national scale is also true of California: what is needed is a mutual respect on both sides, so that the machinery for voluntary conciliation and mediation set up by the Labor Department can properly function.

Instead of bills to outlaw strikes, what California in particular needs is a State law to correspond with the National Labor Relations Act. Such a proposal is A. B. 1104, now on file for final action in the Assembly. Labor should act promptly to endorse A. B. 1104, and to oppose the compulsory arbitration and drastic "no-strike" bills.

City Employees' Overtime

Legislation providing overtime pay for more than 500 per diem municipal employees has been given preliminary approval by the Board of Supervisors. If approved by the Board two weeks hence, the ordinance will release the sum of \$25,000 to the per diem employees. Payment of overtime has been held up since last July 1, when legality of the procedure was questioned.

The workers will be placed on a monthly pay basis starting next July 1, obviating the necessity of paying overtime for work performed before or after the regular working hours and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Under the arrangement, compensation for overtime work will be on the basis of equal time off for hours worked in excess of the regular eight hours, five days a week.

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

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Court Refuses to Enjoin Montgomery Ward Pickets

Union warehousemen and retail clerks who have been fighting the huge Montgomery Ward Company in nine western states for nearly five months gained a decisive victory last week when U. S. Judge Michael J. Roche granted a motion by attorneys representing the striking A.F.L. unions for dismissal of an application by the Montgomery Ward Employees' Association to enjoin picketing of the company's stores and warehouses.

Involved directly in the case was the distributing plant of Montgomery Ward in East Oakland, where the strike originally started with a walkout of warehousemen and clerks last December. Within a short time pickets had been established in many communities where the company had stores. The Oakland store was closed in February and has not reopened.

In January an Oakland attorney filed incorporation papers for the Montgomery Ward Employees' Association and claimed a majority of the company's employees in Oakland as affiliates. Bona fide union members and their friends promptly labelled the organization as a "company union." An application was made by the Montgomery Ward Employees' Association to the Alameda Superior Court for an injunction to stop picketing by the A.F.L. unions. On petition of the latter the suit was transferred to the federal court, it being claimed the company was engaged in interstate commerce. Transfer of the suit and hearing thereon resulted in the decision by Judge Roche above mentioned.

The Montgomery Ward Employees' Association has an application before the N.L.R.B. seeking certification as collective bargaining agent, the claims for such certification being generally based on those used in the injunction suit before Judge Roche.

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of this union, held Thursday, April 10, the following recommendations of the executive board were concurred in: That we send six delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which is to be held in Stockton, and the delegates be allowed \$125 each for expenses. That we increase the salary of the officers (who will be elected at the May elections) \$5 per week, to meet the increase in the cost of living. That those who took the delegation to Sacramento in their autos be allowed \$5 for expenses and bridge tolls, and that each member who made the trip be allowed \$1 for meals. That one brother who has been sick for a very long time and had been suspended be reinstated without payment of our reinstatement fee, and that another brother who is at present sick have his dues remitted and be carried for 50 cents per month in order to keep him in good standing with our international, so that he will not lose benefits.

Business Agent Max Meyer reports that he has won his first court case, which involved the payment of back wages and vacations with pay for two members, and that this establishes a precedent which will be very useful in the case which he has coming before the Labor Commissioner where a number of workers are seeking to recover back pay to the extent of \$2000, which covers a period of more than a year during which they have not been paid according to our scale and the agreement which the employer had with our union.

Business Agent Balardi reports that another pro-

prietor has agreed to pay the claims which he presented and that wages for our members working for this proprietor will be increased to meet our wage scale for that type of house.

Business Agent Patran reports the successful conclusion of the case which he had before the Labor Commissioner concerning payment for vacations not granted last year and also for refund of money which had been "kicked back" by the workers. This case involves about \$800. It took one of our sisters from Waitresses No. 48 six months, and a great deal of hard work, to run this matter down and collect the necessary evidence. More power to our sister—we sure appreciate your efforts.

Now remember, and tell all your friends: Don't buy "Time" or "Life" magazines, don't buy from Montgomery Ward, and don't buy any garment that is made by Gantner and Mattern. All these concerns are on our unfair list. Do your utmost to impress upon people that if they purchase only union-made goods, with a union label on them, they help both our labor movement and themselves at the same time.

Gantner Products ARE Unfair

The special committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been compelled to issue another official statement giving notice that the fight against the Gantner & Mattern firm in San Francisco still remains in progress. To the people of San Francisco this would seem to be unnecessary, particularly to those who have occasion to pass by the firm's plant on Mission street and observe the faithful vigil which the pickets have maintained throughout the worst weather conditions known here in a generation. However, sly and misleading statements have evidently had some effect in certain areas and for that reason the committee of the international union having in charge the Gantner & Mattern situation has addressed a statement to the labor movement and its friends saying, in part:

"Seventeen months have passed since the skilled workers of Gantner-of-California were locked out.

"In the meantime, Gantner has been attempting to produce his garments with unskilled help. The result was an inferior swim suit. Naturally, this could not go over either with the retailer or with the consumer. In desperation, the agents of the firm are now spreading rumors to the effect that the strike is settled and that the experienced workers have been restored to their jobs. This is NOT a fact. In order to secure 1941 beachwear business, Gantner must win back the merchants who have turned away from him since the lockout. Public opinion is on the side of the workers, and the only way the firm can contend with this sentiment is by misstating the facts.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is determined to win for these workers their right to collective bargaining. Until this point is won, and the firm agrees to the law which grants every worker that elementary right of belonging to a union, the picket line will continue to surround the Gantner factory."

The yellow streak on the highways has nothing to do with courage or the lack of it. Don't cross it unless it is in your lane.

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Unions Negotiate Pact With Ten Local Hospitals

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250, the Building Service Employees and the San Francisco Hospital Conference reached an agreement this week on wages and working conditions for non-professional employees in ten private hospitals of the city.

The agreement follows many months of negotiations between the unions and the hospital management and the subject came before the San Francisco Labor Council on several occasions when the situation became acute. Officials of the Council were instrumental in having the conferences continued and the result is one for congratulation to all parties immediately concerned in the controversy.

In the final agreement the union is recognized as the bargaining agency for classifications mentioned therein. Unemployed union members are to be given first consideration, the hospital management to have final right of selection and judgment of qualifications. Minimum wages for men are increased from \$90 to \$92.50 per month and for women from \$85 to \$87.50. The eight-hour day and six-day week will continue, and employees having one year's service will receive a week's vacation with pay. Provision is made for settlement of disputes through adjustment or arbitration. The contract becomes effective immediately and will remain in force for two years. It affects orderlies, maids, kitchen employees, laundry workers, porters, gardeners and various miscellaneous employees.

NORRIS ON CONVOYS

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, who voted against war in 1917, predicted last Monday that American attempts to convoy materials to England would bring the United States into the war. "Convoys can mean nothing else except war, although it might be an undeclared war," he said, in an interview. "A convoy must shoot back at attackers, and such shooting is war, whatever you may wish to call it."

Labor's Aid Requested

Organized labor's financial support of the San Francisco Medical Society's community blood bank is being requested by the blood bank committee.

Because workers constitute the most numerous population group and are constantly exposed to occupational hazards, they should be vitally interested in the blood bank, officials of the blood bank committee pointed out in making the appeal. In the event of disasters a plentiful supply of blood for transfusions at a nominal service charge would be immediately available from the blood bank, they said.

The committee is seeking to enlist aid from public-spirited individuals and organizations to help pay for the costly blood-preserving equipment which is already partly installed. Some \$6000 is still sought.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The regular meeting of the union will be held this Sunday at 1 p. m. at the Labor Temple. At this time nominations will take place for officers to serve the two-year term starting with the June meeting. The election will be held on May 21. There will be much business of importance which will come before the union, and a good attendance is expected.

Two former members of No. 21 passed away in Oakland this month—Budd Hill, who originally became affiliated with San Francisco union in 1906, and left here in April, 1923; the other, O. G. Sinclair, who deposited a card in this city in 1923 and last worked in this jurisdiction in 1938. Mr. Hill died on April 4 and interment was on April 7 at Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland. Death came to Mr. Sinclair April 11 and inurnment was at Oakland Crematorium. Services in each instance were under the auspices of Oakland Typographical Union.

The Los Angeles "Citizen" reports that Henry G. Gilmore left that city last week for the Union Printers' Home, where he will seek treatment to correct a condition which has affected his eyesight. Mr. Gilmore was a member of No. 21 until the "Racing Form" was moved to Los Angeles, when he followed that paper to the southern city.

Born, to the wife of R. N. ("Dick") Reardon, of Reardon & Krebs, on Wednesday, April 2, five pounds of bliss, who will be known as Thomas. Dick's reaction came to us this week through the mail as follows:

"There came to port last Wednesday night
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on;
We looked and laughed and laughed.
It seemed so curious that he
Should cross the unknown water,
And moor himself within our home—
A brother to our daughter."

J. W. Bardsley of the "Wall Street Journal" is leaving today on an extended vacation which will include a visit to Mexico City.

Fred W. Baldridge of the Golden Gate Press is back on the job again after spending last week in bed with an attack of influenza.

Sympathy is extended to Domenic Piro of Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden, whose father, Joseph Piro, died on April 5. The funeral was held on April 8 with requiem high mass being offered at SS. Peter and Paul's Church. Interment was at Holy Cross.

M. J. Luscia of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel is jubilant over the arrival at his home on April 11 of a baby daughter. The blessed event occurred on Good Friday as well as Mel's day off.

At a chapel meeting at the "Recorder," Monday night, when Philip Johnson, proofreader, was brought to "trial" and given a thorough going over, it was announced that the real meaning of the meeting was to honor a member who was retiring from the trade and who had 38 years of continuous service with the firm. After laudatory remarks by members of his chapel and the management, Mr. Johnson was presented an Aladdin 7-way lamp, a silver fruit dish and an engrossed plaque on which was inscribed the names of the composing room force and members of the business office, and captioned "1903-1941," the length of his connection with the Recorder Publishing Company. "Phil" has been affiliated with No. 21 47 years, coming here from Denver, and has served the union in many ways, having just recently retired from the scale committee. Just completing 53 years membership in the I.T.U., he is in good health and the best of spirits, and he and Mrs. Johnson look forward to many years of rest and enjoyment.

C. W. Abbott, chairman at the "Daily News," was compelled to leave work last week because of rheumatism, which has centered in his wrist. At last reports it was stated he would probably be laid up for some weeks.

O. R. MacDonald of the "Recorder" chapel acci-

dently thrust his hand into a saw on Monday night. He suffered a bad cut on the knuckle of the second finger, which required treatment at the emergency hospital.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Living costs are commencing to receive the earnest attention of some of our "best minds." Why they should feel the pinch of poverty first, let's leave philosophers to ponder. Anyway during a conference on rising prices Harry Cross broadcast he'd made a down payment on a pound of hamburger, and Joe Sullivan announced triumphantly he had the pink slip on a link of sausage.

No. 21's delegates to the recent Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions at Bakersfield, so Delegate William Davis says, agreed that each delegate should report to the gathering on the different branches of the trade. "Bill's" report dwelt on newspapers, and he used the first three months of 1941 as compared with the initial quarter of 1940 as a sort of yardstick. The comparison, according to Davis, intrigued International President Baker, who read a newspaper account on how Miami, Fla., computes prosperity. Believe it or not, that town measures business, good or bad, by the quantity of garbage removed.

Over the Easter holiday Tom Mays and his sister, Thelma, of Long Beach, visited Jay Palmiter. A jobman, Mays is on furlough from the Home, and felt he simply couldn't return to Colorado Springs minus a report on how Palmiter, a recent graduate, is conducting himself, now that he's away from the supervision of doctors.

A couple of operators and a handman are on the sick list, apparently destined to remain there several weeks. Gene Davies, bedfast, is suffering from muscular trouble, while Clarence Abbott, though not hors de combat, has an arm in a cast, caused by rheumatism. A local hospital shelters R. G. Uribe following an operation, but he figures to be out and around about the middle of May. The trio are permitted visitors and will be glad to have friends call.

Surcease from toil still lures disciples of Gutenberg. Forgetful of first editions and pursuing that will-o-the-wisp pleasure, George Holland and Barney O'Neill seem to think the shop is quarantined, guessing from the way they avoid it.

The quarterly meeting of the "News" Mutual Benefit Society will take place in the stereotype department at 8 p. m. Monday. Important business will be up for consideration; members also should remember that a 25-cent fine will be imposed for non-attendance.

War conditions already are affecting—or soon will be—the printing industry. Head Machinist Herb Mather is under instruction to purchase linotype supplies for a full year ahead, due to the fact the factory may soon be turned over to production of military orders.

Chairman's Forum Notes—By Vic Myers, Chairman

The loose ends of the vacation clauses in our contracts were gathered up and tied together at the monthly meeting of the Forum, April 10, as well as many other topics of interest to those present.

The chairmen present were advised of the final agreement between the publishers and our union, assisted by President Baker, in the matter of vacation credits to subs working for the office to replace regulars who were on vacation, and also the paying of bonuses when such coverage amounted to three days or less. Both of these points had been raised by the employers, and President Holderby and the scale committee deserve a great deal of credit for forcing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Secretary McLeod explained to the chairmen the proper method of filling out overtime records on the monthly dues sheets, pointing out that "O.T." showing on a monthly sheet should be only that which had been worked during the month, and not the accumulation from past months, such cumulative record being kept at the secretary's office only. Cumulative "O.T." should show on the overtime sheet posted in each chapel, however.

Last year the Forum gave an account of the year's activities at the February meeting of the union, which was received with much enthusiasm by the members. However, due to the sudden death of our past chairman, E. F. Holbrook, coupled with other activities, the matter was overlooked this year until the past meeting, when it was brought up by Secretary Mitchell. It was voted that the report be pre-

pared for reading at the May meeting this year, in order to give adequate time for preparation, and in future years be presented at the March meeting.

June 1 and April 15, respectively, open the vacation season in the job and newspaper branches, and reports from chairmen indicate that the schedules in the various plants will be worked out with very few hitches. It is always difficult to inaugurate new ideas, and it must be expected that questions will arise in connection with our first year of operation under the paid vacation clauses. However, President Holderby assures all chairmen and members of his co-operation in overcoming any problems which may arise therewith, and the Forum as well stands ready to give any advice and assistance necessary to iron out difficulties.

Next meeting of the Forum will be held at headquarters on May 8, at 7:30 p. m.

Call-Bulletin Chapel—By "Hoot"

Charley Pearce, member of the editorial room staff, did not forget the composing room force when passing the cigars on the arrival of his first daughter, also the first wee 'un. Congratulations, Charley.

George King, one of the makeup force, is favoring his left hand these days, as he broke a bone sliding for first base.

Talk about hard luck! One of the boys, after studying the dope sheets all night, finally risked two bits on one of the ponies at The Meadows, just to have the nag drop dead as it hit the wire. Wants his money back.

"Rabbit" Ludes has a new excuse for changing his day off. Says the cigars are always passed on Saturday—his day off.

Now that the office has spent a lot of money trying to make the room warmer, along comes the sun; and now it has to fix up a cooling system.

Golf "Chump" Charley Forst claims his birthday is on the first of April—which explains a lot of things.

The baseball bugs will be the nuisances round the shop now for some time, especially when the Oaks and Seals meet.

Against the "cooling" system: Two huge fans have now been installed in the dead corners of the composing room, which the engineer assures us will each move some several thousand cubic feet of air per every-so-often. Anyway, a few of the lightweights are now carrying a pig of metal in each pants pocket, just in case. (Vic Myers says, "Whaddya mean, lightweights—mental or physical?") Anyhow, the chapel passed a resolution at Tuesday's chapel meeting thanking the bosses.

Golf News—By Joe W. Chaudet

First round matches in the annual match play championship will be played at La Rinconada, Sunday, April 27. Twelve matches are scheduled, and all matches must be played on this date, otherwise the member who doesn't show will default his match. The rules set down for the match play championship allowed only Sunday workers to postpone their scheduled match. As only one Sunday worker is drawn for the matches at La Rinconada, every match must be played as scheduled. First round matches for Rinconada are as follows, with members' handicap in parenthesis: Verne McDill (10) vs. Bud Griffin (18). Charlie Russell (16) vs. Cy Straight (12). Ed Wynkoop (27) vs. George Gallick (17). Jack Tappendorff (30) vs. Howard Watson (15). Larry Gallick (24) vs. Gale Welchon (15). R. C. Kimbrough (20) vs. Luke Lansberry (30). Joe Rooney (13) vs. Emil Baffico (20). Larry Ullo (27) vs. Ronald Cameron (9). Frank Smith (27) vs. Lloyd Connell (18). John Kinist (23) vs. C. W. Nicholson (12). Vic Lansberry (16) vs. Earl Mead (20). Jimmy Pettitt (28) vs. Fred Leach (22).

As La Rinconada is a semi-private club, arrangements have been made to start all foursomes out at 10:30 a. m. sharp. Green fees are \$1 per person, and the usual entry fee will be charged Association member and guests. The transportation committee of the Association will see to it that everyone has transportation to and from La Rinconada. A phone call to Larry Ullo, transportation chairman, at Hemlock 7430; Herb Drescher, Overland 7451, or Walter Herbert, Delaware 6588, will fix up a ride with genial companions for the outing at Los Gatos.

To reach the La Rinconada course, drive down the highway to Sunnyvale, turn right at Sunnyvale on Saratoga Road and drive towards Saratoga until Prospect Road is reached; left on Prospect Road to the San Jose-Saratoga highway, and right on the San Jose-Saratoga highway until Quito Road is reached. Direction signs will be seen on the Quito Road that will lead to the course. The clubhouse, bar and all facilities of La Rinconada will be at the disposal of Association members and guests. Bring the family along, and plan to be at the spring outing of the Golf Association on April 27.

SHORT SHOTS—The monthly meeting of officers and members of the Board of Directors will be held Monday night at 1770 Pine street. . . . The 1941 roster

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

For the indorsement of candidates for Union offices, and election of Club officers

Sunday, April 20

At the Labor Temple, San Francisco

Immediately following adjournment of the Union meeting
All members of the International Typographical Union are invited to attend

HENRY O. MELAAS
Secretary

A. C. ALLYN
President

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of members of the Union Printcraft Golf Association shows the names of Leach, Stright, Russell and the writer listed thereon. Jack Dickinson, formerly of Stockton, San Francisco and way points, is also listed, as is Stanley Ray of San Diego. The above six members are the total California membership, and the new roster shows that the International Association is growing by leaps and bounds. . . . A letter from J. A. W. McDermott, at Camp Lewis, Wash., was received last week by the writer. "Mac" sends hearty greetings to all Association members, and states he is getting accustomed to the disciplined life of a draftee—although it is a mite confining. "Mac" can be reached at the 116th Ordnance Company, A. P. O. 41 (S. U. T. R.), Tacoma, Wash., and would certainly appreciate hearing from all Association members. . . . Remember to be at La Rinconada on the 27th. Rain or shine, the tourney will be played.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The label committee reports that a particular campaign in which they have been engaged has been successful in three stores in San Francisco and one in Daly City, where the managements have demanded that the wholesalers have the union label on all advertising or they will not accept it. Mr. Bailey, secretary of Allied Printing Trades Council, has thanked the auxiliary label committee for being instrumental in bringing this to pass. The label committee wishes to thank San Mateo auxiliary for joining with us in this campaign. The committee wishes also to express thanks to the individuals who have co-operated.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Holderby spent Easter with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, at Petaluma. Mr. Jackson and little daughter, Sharon, are now spending a week with the Holderbys in San Francisco.

Mrs. Elsie Hunter, charter member of the auxiliary, is the mother of a baby boy, born March 7. This is the fifth child in the Hunter household. The auxiliary extends congratulations and good wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Holland are spending at least the first week of their vacation doing odd jobs around the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. O'Neill and family are spending their two-weeks' vacation in the Santa Cruz mountains.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Lydia Drake and Mrs. L. L. Heagney can now have their names removed from the sick list.

Mrs. Myrtle Porter, who has been visiting her sister in Los Angeles and her brother in Kansas City, has gone to New York to pick up her mother with whom she will return to Washington, D. C., for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Anley celebrated Mr. Anley's birthday with a week-end party at their country home at La Honda. Twenty couples enjoyed the hospitality of the Anleys. Some of the party left at 4 a. m. Sunday. Others stayed and listened to the 6 a. m. sunrise Easter service. Mr. and Mrs. George Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Verner and Mr. and Mrs. James Baker attended from San Francisco. The Calders and Vernors left at 8:30 Sunday morning to visit the Calders' son, Teddy, at Fort Ord. Mr. Anley is still thinking of that birthday cake with candles on it. He didn't tell us how many candles! The Anleys returned to the city Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Abbott had turkey dinner on Easter Sunday with Mrs. Abbott's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lehman. This was a family get-together before the departure of Mr. Lehman to Santa Barbara for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bardsley were to leave early this morning (Friday) on an auto trip to El Paso, on to Mexico City, then back to Texarkana, thence to Minneapolis. Mrs. Bardsley's family live in Minneapolis. The Bardsleys plan to be gone about a month.

Strikes Laid to "Party Liners"

A former communist was quoted in the Chicago "Herald-American," one day last week, as charging that C.I.O. unions have been manipulated into a wave of strikes by Communist party members. Paul P. Glaser of Gary, Ind., was quoted as saying:

"The communism of Stalin and the American reds is a hypocritical burlesque of the pure socialistic creed of Karl Marx and Lenin. Red leaders in the C.I.O. have no interest in the working man. From top to

bottom the C.I.O. communists are opportunists. They think only of their personal gain, power and glory.

"A majority of the C.I.O. national unions are controlled by communists. There are cells in nearly every local union, whose influence already is felt by more than 4,000,000 C.I.O. members."

Glaser said he was a student of the Russian Imperial University with Nicolai Lenin before the Russian revolution, and that he was general counsel for the communists in the Chicago area from 1919 through 1937.

CHILD HEALTH DAY

A proclamation by President Roosevelt fixed May 1 as Child Health Day. "I call upon the people of each community of the United States on that day," the proclamation read, "to review the extent to which they are providing for children nutritious food, healthful recreation, effective health supervision and adequate medical care, and to plan how such protection can be extended to all our children." The proclamation was issued in accordance with a 1928 congressional resolution requesting the President to designate May 1 as Child Health Day annually.

Women's Auxiliary No. 8

By VERA PACK, Recording Secretary

The April monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 was very well attended. A "Trophy" luncheon preceded the meeting at the Hotel Empire. Trophies won by the Auxiliary's bowling team in Fresno were on display and bowling pins presented to members of the team. Five out of six games were won by the San Francisco team competing against the Los Angeles Auxiliary team.

A public whist party will be given Friday, the 18th, at Knights of Columbus hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue, at 8 p. m. Various favors will be presented players and visitors. Light refreshments will be served. Tickets will be 35 cents and may be secured at the door the night of the party. There will be other attractions for those who do not play whist. We wish to extend a cordial invitation to all union and auxiliary members.

Reapportionment Bill

By a vote of 53 to 24, with a small group of northern California legislators voting with the San Francisco delegation, the Assembly passed the Houser reapportionment bill last Tuesday. The measure now goes to the Senate.

It takes two Assembly seats away from San Francisco's present nine, and one from Alameda County, and gives two additional seats to Los Angeles County and one extra seat to Kern County.

It is understood from news dispatches that the San Francisco assemblymen affected by the amendments to consolidate their districts are Gallagher, Twenty-third, and Edward M. Gaffney, Twenty-sixth; and Edward F. O'Day, Twenty-fourth, and John D. Welch, Twenty-first. The district of George D. Collins would be changed, but is not subject to merger under the bill. It was also said the boundaries of the two congressional districts are altered, but without taking in additional territory.

Members of the San Francisco delegation will continue their fight in the Senate to have eight seats allotted to the city instead of the seven provided for in the Assembly bill just passed.



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Mailer Notes

By JOSEPH P. BAILEY, Secretary-Treasurer

The regular meeting of No. 18 will be held in Fraternal hall, Labor Temple, on next Sunday afternoon, April 20. Among the more important items of business will be the election of local officers and delegates. This will be the second meeting held in the new hall, and the membership will determine if it is to be retained as the regular meeting place.

A few weeks after obtaining his journeyman's card, "Bill" Fields had the hard luck to sustain an injury to his leg which will keep him off the job for another week or two. Bill says he expected a vacation this year but not the present enforced type which keeps him confined pretty close to home.

To date, the Selective Service Act has made no inroad on the Mailer membership but indications are that several of the younger members may be wearing the uniform before the end of the year.

Recent information indicates Charles ("Chick") Allen is making favorable progress in his convalescence at the "Home" in Colorado Springs and has added quite a few pounds to his weight as well as inches to the waist line.

President Claud M. Baker stopped over in this city last week on his way to the Northwest. While here he conferred with representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association relative to contractual understandings applying to vacations.

Document Well Received

More than 65,000 copies of the pamphlet, "Their Aims . . . Our Aims," published by the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy, have been ordered and distributed in less than two weeks following its release to the labor movement throughout the country, according to a report covering the reception and distribution of the pamphlet.

The League published the pamphlet in a first edition of 100,000, and is now preparing a second printing. Requests for the pamphlet have come from all parts of the country and a great number of national and international unions. Letters requesting the pamphlet described it as a "splendid American document" and "strictly in conformity with the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

The pamphlet underscores the "fundamental opposition of the Nazi philosophy of world domination and the democratic ideal of world freedom." Copies may be obtained from the national headquarters of the League, 9 East Forty-sixth street, New York City.

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UNION STORE

Urges Co-operation with U. S. Employment Office

Commending the United States Employment Service to organized workers, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged affiliated unions to co-operate fully with the service in the nation-wide registration of workers for defense jobs. Speaking over an NBC network, he emphasized the policy of working with the labor unions established by the Employment Service and the State employment offices.

Union Function Recognized

"It is generally known," said President Green, "that unions have job placement functions of their own. They make it their business to find work for their own members. In this way they serve an important social purpose and will continue to do so."

"The Employment Service recognizes this union function and will not interfere or compete with it. Rather the Employment Service wants to work with the unions in the placing of union men and it has issued rules to all State employment services to carry out this purpose."

The essence of these rules, it was explained, is that local employment offices must notify the union concerned whenever a call comes for workers on a union job and they must not fill orders calling for non-union men as such. Nor is it permissible for any State employment officer to refer men to a job where a labor dispute is on.

Rules Are Commended

"These rules," the A.F.L. head said, "are in accordance with sound public policy as expressed in state and federal laws guaranteeing the right to organize and the right to collective bargaining. They enable unions to co-operate freely with the public employment offices on defense contracts or any others."

"So I say to you men and women who are looking for work, register at the nearest local office of your State Employment Service and do so knowing this will not conflict with your union's efforts to place you. The employment office is in touch with the union."

"And let me add this: Don't start off in search of a job somewhere else until you have asked, or your union has found out from your local employment office, what the prospects are, both at home and in other places."

Green said that the U. S. Employment Service reports that the registers show, for the entire country, less than 25 applications for jobs in each 100 skilled occupations essential for defense production. "I know I speak for the workers of this country when I pledge co-operation in this nation-wide registration which is now going on," he added.

EMPLOYMENT GAIN SHOWN

Nearly 2,700,000 more workers were employed in occupations covered by the old-age insurance system in the last three months of 1940 than were employed in the same months of 1939, according to figures released by the Social Security Board. Taxable payrolls for the period were \$1,100,000,000 greater than they were for the fourth quarter of 1939. This tax return sensitively reflects improvement in general business.

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COURT ASKED TO RULE

In a procedure without California precedent, Assemblyman Tenney of Los Angeles has petitioned the State Supreme Court to rule in advance upon the constitutionality of the "hot cargo" bill. The bill has passed the Senate and is now awaiting final action in the lower house.

HOSPITALITY HOUSE

Joseph L. Steuart, president of Carpenters' Union No. 22, has been named general superintendent of construction for the San Francisco Hospitality House to be erected in the Civic Center as headquarters for service men. The building will be constructed by donation of the skill and time of union members in the building trades. Sunday morning, April 27, has been set as the date for beginning of construction.

Federation Official Married

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, stole a march on his friends last Saturday, when he repaired to Reno and was married to Mrs. Gladys M. Sullivan of San Francisco, widow of Eugene Sullivan. Friends of the couple are extending congratulations.

U. S. to Issue Savings Bonds Under New Plan

On May 1 the U. S. Treasury Department will launch a drive to sell \$2,000,000,000 of savings bonds. It is said that if the campaign is successful the sale of such bonds may become a permanent policy.

To the end of avoiding the evils which developed in connection with the issue of the first World War bonds, through the Government's failure to protect the price of its securities, a new plan has been designed to afford protection to investors.

The bonds to be offered will not be subject to price fluctuations and they may be redeemed at any time after 60 days from issue for the full purchase price, plus a certain amount of interest. To discourage speculation, every bond will be registered in the name of the buyer by the Treasury Department.

To persons of moderate means, two plans of buying bonds will be offered, with total sales to one person in any year limited to \$10,000.

Single savings bonds, in denomination of from \$25 to \$1000, will be sold on a "discount" basis. Under one plan, a person will decide how many bonds he can afford, and pay for them at the rate of \$18.75 for every \$25 of face value.

After 10 years, the \$25 bond will be redeemable at face value, a 33 1/3 per cent increase on the original investment, equivalent to an annual interest rate of 2.9 per cent, compounded semi-annually.

Under the second plan a purchaser subscribes for and agrees to pay for a stipulated amount of these bonds at certain intervals, with the option to increase or decrease the amount or discontinue purchases at any time, without penalty.

The bonds may also be used to purchase an annuity. A person who invests \$75 a month for the full 10 years will receive \$100 a month for the following 10 years. By reinvesting the \$100, plus \$12.50 each month, for a second 10 years, the annuity increases to \$150 a month.

Patronize the union label, card and button.

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

Portland Member Will Be Bridges' Opponent

Robert T. Baker will oppose Harry Bridges for President of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. The vote will be taken in 50 days in the various locals of the organization, nominations having been made at last week's convention in Los Angeles.

The victor will hold office two years under a constitutional change adopted by the convention and which was supported by Bridges. The latter has held the position five years.

Paton Nominated

Baker is a member of the executive board of the Portland local. Another member of the same local, Ernest Baker (no relation to the candidate for president) will oppose Eugene Paton of San Francisco for secretary-treasurer of the I.L.W.A., an office being vacated by Matt Meehan of Seattle.

Over pleas of some of the delegates for a membership referendum, the convention adopted a new constitution enlarging the powers of its international officers and extending its jurisdiction over inland workers. Approval was voted by acclamation after the convention rejected a motion to submit the constitution to the members.

Report on Labor Act

A report on the National Labor Relations Act, made by the law firm which represents the organization in the San Francisco district, stated that changes in the administration of the Act "indicate that it is becoming less useful and possibly dangerous to the labor movement." The statement added that an "increased tendency toward reaction is already appearing in all of the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States."

Federation of Teachers

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

There was so much business to be transacted at the regular meeting of Local 61, April 14, that the meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock, when the Health Center building closes, to the home of the president, E. V. Cleary, for Friday, April 18, at 4 p. m.

An unexpected treat was the masterly presentation by J. V. Berreman, Stanford University, on the basic implications inherent in the forthcoming referendum on revocation of charters of some of the eastern locals of the American Federation of Teachers.

Mr. Klingner presented the plans and ideas of the committee of municipal employees who favor a change in the set-up of the present health service plan. The president of the San Francisco Civil Service Employees' Association followed, with a presentation of the opposition's views on the same subject. This is the procedure followed by our local: to offer to the membership speakers who present different points of view so that the members may judge for themselves which is the best course to pursue.

Copies of the new State Federation of Teachers' monthly publication, "The California Teacher," were on hand and members were requested to take enough for distribution to all teachers in their schools. Featured in this new publication are a report on the legislative situation, compiled by Daniel J. O'Brien, Local 61, and a very effective analysis of the reasons why teachers must not only organize as suggested by DuShane of the N.E.A., but must choose the Federation of Teachers, the only teacher organization affiliated with organized labor, as their organization, by Joel V. Berreman, Local 442.

HENRY B. LISTER

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Domestic Servants Seek Defense Jobs—And Why!

Because many household maids who worked in munitions plants in the last war have asked the New York State Employment Service in its current registration campaign to reclassify them as defense workers, the chronic shortage of qualified servants may become acute, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller told the Westchester Conference on Household Employment at a recent meeting.

"For some years, also, the lack of standards in household employment has produced such chaos and unsatisfactory working conditions that the available experienced labor supply has mostly gone into other industry," Commissioner Miller said. "The shortage is not of experienced workers but rather of decent jobs."

"Magnanimous" Offers

Cited as evidence was a series of domestic job orders received from employers by the State Employment Service, including an offer of \$2 for a 72-hour week, room and board; a request for a housekeeper to "live-in" and work 54 hours for \$3 a week; and an order for a maid-cook to work 72 hours for \$3 a week, room and board.

Over 82,000 domestic positions were filled by the State Employment Service in 1940 but nearly two-thirds of them were "temporary, that is, lasting less than a month."

Maintaining Standards

The State Employment Service, it was further stated, has had to decline to fill 25 per cent of the household jobs offered and workers themselves have declined 8 per cent more, because the service has met the unwillingness of labor to accept some of the household working conditions offered them and because the service is interested not only in supplying labor but in maintaining minimum standards as well.

The Commissioner sympathized with the women present "who are enlightened employers and who would give decent jobs" because "you are suffering from unfair competition by the unenlightened chiselers who won't—just as business men are."

Relates Experience

In reference to the general subject above presented, a letter appeared in a "people's column" of a San Francisco daily recently discussing the then proposed 54-hour week for domestic servants in California. In that letter the experience of one employee was related as follows—undoubtedly it could be duplicated in many instances:

"It is seldom an employer will stay with the rest hours which she says she gives when she employs a girl, and to which a girl is entitled.

"I left a good store job to go into domestic work. I found I had to do my own starched uniforms and aprons and was never through the dishes at night until 8:30, as the family dawdled at the table. I didn't get away from the house until after 11 on my 'day off' as I had extra chores given me, and the only time off on Sunday was after the work was done for a 3-o'clock dinner.

"When I was asked to water the lawn and darn the family socks in my rest period, I quit—another of those ungrateful servant girls! Yes, the employer agrees on the maximum hours, and how!"

ANOTHER UNION VETERAN

Charles W. Carlson has worked as a printer on one newspaper in Duluth for more than 50 years. He joined the Typographical Union in 1886, in Duluth, and has lived there ever since. The other day he retired after serving 61 years as a printer on daily newspapers.

"Where is the savage that could afford to change places with the dwellers of our city slums?"—Henry George.

WHOLESALE SUBJECT TO ACT

Federal Judge Robert L. Russell of the North District of Georgia has issued a ruling that wholesale distribution of goods which have crossed a State line is an operation covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, though the goods do not thereafter leave the State in which the distributor is located.

HOP VINES FOR TEXTILES

Germany plans to utilize hop vines to obtain fibrous material for textiles. The vines are to be delivered raw by the growers and then chemically treated. Hop fibers, in contrast to linen and hemp, are said to be almost odorless and three times as strong as cotton. They do not crumple or wrinkle readily.

W.P.A. FREE CLASSES

The W.P.A. Adult Education Program announces free classes in sewing, dressmaking and remodeling have been opened at 2142 Pierce street, and that conversation French and vocal classes are enrolling students at 1690 Broadway. The vocal classes include courses in chorus ensemble and voice placement. The schedule of hours and other information can be had by telephoning Exbrook 8891.

Park Employees Express Views

P. A. Conroy, secretary of the San Francisco Municipal Parks' Employees' Union No. 311, in a communication informs the Labor Clarion that this union, "after due consideration and study," feels that the best interests of the Health Service System will be served by the selection and election to the Health Service Board of John J. Kane (incumbent) of the Park Department, Harry T. McGovern of the Sheriff's Department, and Martin F. Wormuth (incumbent) of the Municipal Carmen, and urges their election.

"These men are pledged," the communication continues, "for a constructive administration of the Health Service System and advocate open meetings of the Board to members. They advocate abolition of the 'secret fund' for the benefit of a favored few, and are opposed to the adoption of a new fee schedule which will increase the dues. They are opposed to the employment of an assistant medical director."

Patronize the union label, card and button.

Richmond to Be Site of New Shipbuilding Plant

Announcement has been made of the letting of a contract for a new \$6,000,000 shipyard to be built immediately at Richmond, Contra Costa County, for the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation. Principal owners of the new company are the Henry J. Kaiser Company of California and the Todd Shipyards, Inc., of New York.

The new plant will employ approximately 8000 workers and will be equipped with six to eight shipways for the construction of model C-3 freighters, popularly known as the "ugly-duckling" type, for the United States Maritime Commission. The yard will be operated under the direction of the Maritime Commission.

This is the second major shipyard to be located in that area, the other being the \$5,000,000 Todd-California shipbuilding plant, employing 7000 workers, and having a \$50,000,000 contract for the construction of freighters for England. Contra Costa County officials pointed out that these two shipyards will employ 15,000 skilled workers who, together with their families, will represent a veritable city of 40,000 new citizens for the county and the Bay area.

Construction of the new shipyard which has already been awarded a \$40,000,000 contract by the United States Maritime Commission will get under way within a few days. The 180-acre plant site was acquired from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and the Parr-Richmond Terminal Corporation and is located adjacent to the Richmond plant of the Ford Motor Company.

Approximately 1,500,000 cubic yards of material will have to be dredged to provide an adequate ship-launching basin and to take care of certain necessary fills which will have to be made. In addition, over 500,000 cubic yards of crushed rock will be hauled to the property to surface a portion of the land.

CONVENTION DELEGATES

At the convention of the International Laundry Workers' Union to convene at Chicago on May 12, Local 26 of San Francisco will be represented by President Lawrence Palacios, Tillie Clifford, Mae Quirk, Charles Keegan, Al O'Connor and Earl Young.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Study Points to Costs Of Sub-Standard Housing

Many studies have been made of social, moral and health conditions in slum areas. The results have shown that in terms of education, religion and civic influence these areas have added little or nothing of value to the community as a whole. In fact, in terms of humanity they have taken a tremendous toll. But in terms of dollars and cents the toll has been high, too.

According to the "Low Rent Housing News," a publication issued by the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, the best attempt to analyze the costs to the community to maintain a blighted area was made recently by the City of Cleveland. There in a city not unlike San Francisco, it was found that the city was draining taxes off normal neighborhoods within the city in order to pay the costs of maintaining a few sub-standard sections. Continuing, the article summarizes the Cleveland survey as follows:

Analysis in Cleveland

One such sub-standard section was selected for detailed study and it was discovered that the community annually put \$1,750,000 more into this section than it received from it in real estate taxes.

Furthermore, it cost \$18.27 per capita for fire protection for this one section while the average cost for the entire city was \$3.12. Or to put it in terms of property values it cost \$49.81 per \$1000 appraised value of land and buildings for this one section while the average Cleveland cost was only \$2.59.

It cost \$11.50 per capita for police protection in this blighted area, whereas the cost for the remainder of the city was only \$4.37. Or again in terms of property values, it cost \$31.35 per \$1000 appraised value of land and buildings for this area and \$3.63 for other parts of the city.

Income and Operating Cost

The tax-rate income to the City of Cleveland from the sub-standard area analyzed amounted in one year to \$10.12 per capita while the cost of operating area was \$61.22 per capita. In other words, the City of Cleveland subsidized each man, woman and child in this section to an amount of \$51.10.

In addition to the City and County and Board of Education subsidy of \$51.10 per capita, the Community Fund and other unofficial organizations added \$27.68 per capita, making the cost of maintaining the area \$88.90 per capita and the total loss equal to about \$315 per family.

Program Inaugurated

The article above quoted from concludes: "This rather stupendous subsidy soon proved to be too great a luxury for the citizens to afford and they embarked on a public housing program which made them pioneers in low-rent projects. Combined federal and local subsidies involved in the low-cost housing program cost less than \$100 per family, but much of this yearly outright annual cost is saved in lower health and welfare costs. There is no loss in terms of national income, only a slight redistribution of that income for the good of the entire country."

HERE'S ANOTHER ONE

The friend asked the Scotchman, "Hmm, so your wife is 30 years old tomorrow? How many candles will you have on her birthday cake?" To which the Scot bellowed, "Mon, what birthday cake?"

YOUTH DELINQUENCY CONFERENCE

Welfare leaders of the Bay region will join in an all-day conference on San Francisco's child welfare problem next Monday under the leadership of Milton Chernin, assistant professor of social welfare at the University of California. The conference, to be held at the Palace Hotel, will give particular consideration to the present juvenile delinquency problem as related to the juvenile court and probation department.

NEW "MUNI" BUSSES

First of nine new trolley busses for the Municipal Railway's Howard Street line were due to reach here this week. The new busses, of 125 horsepower, will be the first trackless trolleys to be operated by the municipal system. They will seat 40 passengers, and because of their special design will hold 33 per cent more persons under conditions of congestion than a 40-passenger motor coach. Manager Cahill stated the new equipment cannot be placed in operation until terminal facilities are completed at Seventeenth and Mariposa streets, work which will require about four months.

"Hazardous" Means Just That

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has clarified the meaning of the word "hazardous" in the Oklahoma Workmen's Compensation Act. A sign painter in the employ of an advertising company was seriously injured when a scaffold fell while he was painting a sign on his employer's billboard. The company and its insurance carrier fought an award by the State Industrial Commission on the ground that the employee's occupation was not one defined as hazardous in the compensation act and that his injury therefore was not compensable.

In upholding the award of the Commission the Supreme Court said: "When the work of an employee is manual or mechanical and is connected with, incident to and an integral part of a business or industry enumerated in and defined as hazardous by the Workmen's Compensation Act such employee is entitled to claim the protection of the Act irrespective of whether his work be that of skilled, a semi-skilled or a common laborer and irrespective of the label given to his task."

Wage Increase in Cloak And Suit Industry Award

Former Mayor James J. Walker of New York City granted wage increases affecting approximately 40,000 workers in his first decision as impartial chairman of the cloak and suit industry.

The award was made following seven weeks of study and hearings on proposals by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A.F.L.) and the employers' groups to settle a controversy which threatened to paralyze the industry last July.

In favor of the union, a wage increase of \$2 a week was ordered for about 2500 persons working on special machines; an increase in minimum salary of from \$45 to \$48 a week for 500 original sample makers, and a 50 per cent increase for workers making duplicates of sample models, which affects all workers in the industry who do such work on occasion. It was also ruled that all "floor help," or those who assist in odd jobs, are to be unionized and included in the closed shop agreement.

Walker granted the application of the manufacturers that overtime work be permitted "to a certain extent," and ruled in favor of the employers on the continuance of methods for the supervision of contract obedience and compliance. He deferred decision on the employers' proposal for a stabilized system of production between piece and week work, and also set down for further investigation suggestions by both sides as to how to bring back to New York that part of the trade which has moved to adjoining states.

GOOD FOOD
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk
3036 16TH STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4TH STREET, Between Mission and Market
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

Sabotage Situation Told By Local F.B.I. Chief

There is at present no concerted drive by agents of any foreign power to sabotage American defense efforts, but a fifth column exists and nazi-fascist-communist groups are engaged in subversive operations.

This bird's-eye view of the nation's internal situation, in the present national defense emergency, was brought from Washington by Nathaniel J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the Department of Justice for Northern California. Pieper returned after a five-day conference with J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F.B.I.

F.B.I. Responsibility

Under presidential proclamation, the F.B.I. is charged with responsibility for co-ordinating all law enforcement operations related to the national defense program, including military and naval intelligence activities. Specifically, G-men are responsible for operations involving espionage and counter-espionage, sabotage and un-American activities.

The seriousness of this effort was not concealed by Pieper, and he urged public co-operation in the job.

Neither Apathy Nor Hysteria Desired

"The people must not be apathetic to the dangers confronting their Government; neither should they be hysterical," Pieper said. "We need the help of alert citizens to detect, and especially to aid us in preventing acts of sabotage and other acts aimed at the security of this democracy.

"In San Francisco the problem is different from most other parts of the country because this is a seaport city and its population is cosmopolitan.

Sabotage Investigation

"There have been many acts of sabotage reported to this department, but actually, careful investigation proved sabotage was not involved in most cases. Evidence of sabotage has been found in a comparatively few cases so far, and there is no evidence to date of any concerted drive by any foreign power to cripple defense works.

"Many accidents, believed the work of saboteurs, were actually caused by conditions not related to their operation. Most of them may be attributed to industrial hazards, especially under present defense speed-up operations."

Pieper said there is "no question that there is communist, fascist and nazi activity" in this and other parts of the nation, all designed to thwart democratic processes and impair the defense effort. "And there is a fifth column," he declared.

JUSTICE HUGHES IS 79

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court was 79 years old on April 11. The honored jurist has presided over the nation's highest tribunal for more than eleven years.

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET